Technical Project Planning Meeting Boardman Air Force Range

Public Meeting

Site Inspections at Multiple Sites, NWO Region Formerly Used Defense Sites, Military Munitions Response Program





Agenda:

- Introductions
 - Who's involved?
 - What is FUDS? What's the purpose?
- Project Objectives
 - Goals, Objectives, Roles & Responsibilities
 - Site Inspection Process
 - Technical Project Planning (TPP) Process
- Discuss Issues the Site
 - Site Investigation Work
 - Site Inspection Impact to land
 - Schedule
- Site Access
 - Access Agreements
- Landowners/Leaseholders Input
 - Land access or other concerns
 - Background information on site use
- Summary

Background

- For decades, Department of Defense (DoD) has used military munitions in training and testing to achieve force readiness
- When ranges are put to another use, it is necessary to protect human health and the environment from potential hazards

What Could Be There?

- Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC)
 - Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)
 - Discarded Military Munitions
 - Explosive Munitions Constituents
- Munitions Constituents (MC)

Why Now?

- In 2002 (National Defense Authorization Act), Congress required DoD to:
 - Create an inventory of defense sites known or suspected of containing munitions or munitions constituents
 - Prioritize sites needing action
 - Give Congress a response plan

DoD's Response

- Military Munitions Response Program
- DoD has identified over 3,300 sites
- Active installations (1,333)
- Base Realignment & Closure (318)
- Formerly Used Defense Sites—FUDS (1,658)
- Site Inspections to be completed by 2010

FUDS Site Inspections

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
- Shaw Environmental, Inc.
- Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- Stakeholders--Land owners, residents, public

Goal:

Conduct Site Inspections (SI) of Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) sites to determine if any munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) or related munitions constituents (MC) are present on property formerly owned or leased by the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD).

Site Inspection (SI) Goal

 Are munitions or munitions constituents present?





Possible Outcomes of SI

- Eliminate a site from further action
- Determine need to investigate further
 - Remedial Investigation (RI)
 - Feasibility Study (FS)
- Determine need for a time-critical removal action

Yardsticks

- SI provides information needed for
 - EPA's Hazard Ranking System for National Priorities List (Superfund) sites
 - DoD's new Munitions Response Site
 Prioritization Protocol



Formerly Used Defense Sites

- Property which was previously owned or leased by the U.S Department of Defense
- Oregon sites used during WWII and Korean Conflict
- 4 sites currently funded

Camp Adair – near Corvallis

Camp Abbot – at Sunriver

Boardman Air Force Range

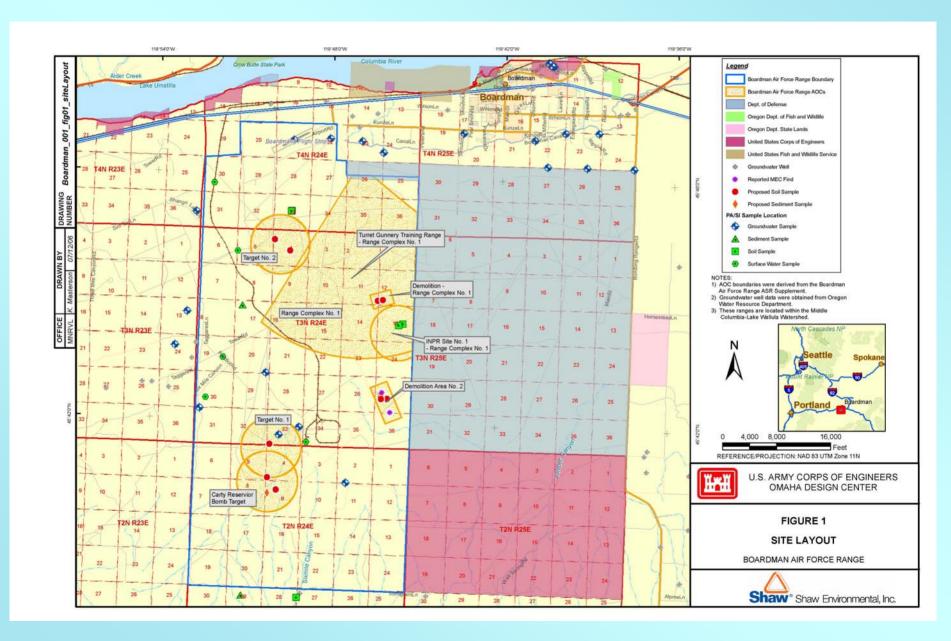
Central Oregon Gunnery Range – near Lakeview

Roles & Responsibilities:

- USACE: Manages the DoD FUDS program; ensures that the work is conducted in accordance with applicable federal and USACE regulations; and coordinates with stakeholders.
- Regulatory Agency: Oregon Department of Environmental Quality & US Environmental Protection Agency:
 - Participates in planning of SI activities in order to meet applicable requirements and stakeholders expectations.
- Property Owner(s): Provides available and pertinent information about the area; identifies current and anticipated future land uses for the property, and participates in project team discussions.
- Shaw: A contractor to the USACE, Shaw conducts work on behalf of the USACE, provides TPP materials, makes site information available to the project team through a web-based information portal, and conducts and reports site inspection activities.

- Originally 95,985 acres site near Boardman, OR
- DoD from Feb 1942 to 1947
- 1960 Air Force declared property excess and property transferred to Navy, DOI, USACE. (checkerboard pattern)
- 1963 split into 2 parcels east to Navy and west to OR
- OR has since sold parcels to private parties, Portlan General Electric, and Morrow County

- Range Uses:
 - Practice bombing range
 - 4 target areas
 - 2 Demolition areas
 - Practice Turret Gunnery Range



- Previous Investigations
 - INPR in 1992
 - ASR in 1997
 - ASR Supplement in 2004
 - PA/SI by USEPA in 2004
 - Sampled soil, sediment, surface water, and groundwater.
 - Demonstrated perchlorate in groundwater and surface water

Boardman AFR

Military Use:

- Air-to-Ground Practice Bombing
- Turret Gunnery Training Range
- Munitions Disposal

MEC/MC Characteristics

- Practice Bombs AN-Mk 5, Mk 23, Mk 43, AN-M50, M38A2, M75, M89, BDU-10 (w/ spotting charges)
- 2.25-inch rockets
- Small arms 20 mm
- Explosives, C-4 (RDX)
- M83 Butterfly Bombs (very dangerous) TNT

XREF Files: IMAGE Files: airplane.jpg OFFICE DRAWN BY DRAWING 030003A02 07/11/06 NUMBER Cent MEC **POTENTIAL ENTRAINMENT** BUFFER ZONE OF DUST POTENTIAL LEACHING OF METALS FROM MEC TO SURFACE WATER PONO POTENTIAL LEACHING BUFFER ZONE OF METALS FROM MEC TO SOILS AND HH U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS **GROUNDWATER** OMAHA DESIGN CENTER FIGURE 3

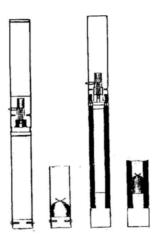
FIGURE 3

CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL
PRECISION BOMBING RANGE

BOARDMAN AIR FORCE RANGE



BOMB, INCENDIARY, M50

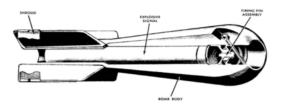


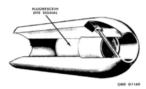
General. Principally used against buildings of frame construction, in conjunction with the use of demolition bombs. These bombs are normally unpainted metal but may be painted a light green to prevent oxidation during storage. A purple band around center of the body denotes incendiary nature of bomb. Nose of bomb is stamped with designation and manufacturer's markings. Fuze tail mechanical impact, no designation.

Over-all length	.21.35 inches
Diameter	.1.7 inches
Weight	.4 pounds
Filler	Thermite

Reference: TM 9-1984, Disposal of American and Allied Bombs and Fuses, Nov 1942

MINIATURE PRACTICE BOMBS AN-Mk 5 Mod 1, AN-Mk 23, AN-Mk 43



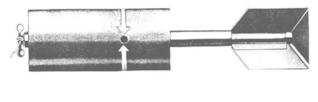


Description. These bombs are used for low-altitude horizontal, or dive-bombing practice. The three bombs are similar in physical appearance, but differ basically in the metal used to cast the body. Bombs are used with the AN-Mk 4 practice bomb signal that is a blank 10-gauge shotgun shell (extended length). Signals contain a black powder expelling charge and a red phosphorous pyrotechnic mixture. These bombs also are used with the Mk5 signal that contains a fluorescein dye and is actuated by impact on water. When the Mk5 signal is installed, the firing pin assembly is not used.

Over-all length Body Diameter Fin Dimension	. 2.18 inches
Weight	. AN-Mk 5 Mod 1 - 2 lb. 11 oz. <u>+</u> 1
Signal	oz AN-Mk 23 -3 lb. ± 2 oz AN-Mk 43 - 4 lb. 7 oz. ± 2 oz. AN-Mk 4, Black powder/pyro- Technic charge Mk 5, Fluorescein dye

Reference: OP 1280, Aircraft Bombs, February 1945; TM 9-1325-200, Bombs and Bomb Components, April 1966

BOMB, PRACTICE, 5-LBS, MK 106 MOD 0



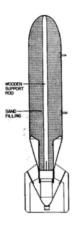


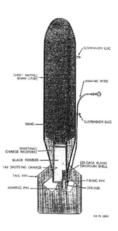
Description. Practice bomb MK106 Mod 0 is a thin-cased, cylindrical bomb. It is composed of a bomb body assembly, a practice bomb signal MK4 mod 3, and a modified fuze assembly M173. The bomb is composed of an inner cylinder, and outer cylinder, and a fin assembly. The bomb is designed for low altitude drops. Modified fuze assembly M173, consisting of an adapter and the fuze M173 less booster, is installed in the nose of the bomb. The fuze is fully armed by anemometer vanes after completing 220 feet of air travel. When the bomb impacts with the target, the fuze functions and causes instantaneous detonation of the signal, MK4 Mod 3. Smoke produced from the detonated signal is discharged rearward through an inner cylinder in the bomb body.

Over-all length	18.75 inches
Body Diameter	
Weight	4.56 pounds
Signal	MK4 Mod 3
	Smokeless powder/stabilized red phosphorus
Fuze	

Reference: TM 9-1325-200, Bombs and Bomb Components, April 1966

BOMB, PRACTICE, 100 POUND, M38A2





with M5 spotting charge

with M1A1 spotting charge

Description. This bomb simulates a General Purpose bomb of the same size. It is constructed of light sheet metal, approximately 22 gage, formed by rolling a rectangular sheet of metal into the form of a cylinder approximately 8 inches in diameter, and spot-welding the seam. The rounded nose is pressed from the same metal, as is the tail, which is formed in the shape of a cone. The tail portion ends in box type fins, which is welded to the cone. Inside of the smaller end of the conical tail section is welded the spotting charge receiver. The spotting charge is assembled in a sleeve at the base of the bomb, within the fin box. Authorized spotting charges are the M1A1, M3, and M5. When using the M5 spotting charge a wooden support rod is installed in the bomb. Two suspension lugs are bolted to the bomb body during fabrication. The Suspension Band M1 is provided for single suspension. The band is a separate component. The over-all length of the bomb body is 472 inches. When empty, the bomb body weighs approximately 14 pounds. When completely loaded with sand and spotting charge, the weight of the bomb is approximately 100 pounds.

Over-all length	47.5	inches
Diameter	8.13	inches
Weight empty	15.7	pounds
Weight sand loaded & spotting charge	100 r	oounds

Reference: TM 9-1904, *Ammunition Inspection Guide*, March 1944; NAVSEA OP 1664 Volume 2, *U.S. Explosive Ordnance*, February 1954; *Complete Round Chart #5981*, October 1944



BOMB (BUTTERFLY) AMIDSHIPS FUZE M129

Characteristics

Action-Impact or aerial burst.*

Modifications-None.

Status-Service.

Restriction on Use-None.

Air Travel to Arm—After release from the cluster, approximately 50 ft. of air travel are required to activate the clockwork mechanism.

Indication of Arming—If the arming spindle is unthreaded more than ½ inch, the fuze should_be considered armed.

Bomb in Which Used

Four-lb. Fragmentation (Butterfly) Bomb M8 Note—Fuzes M129 are installed in the bomb an all settings are made at the factory. No attemp should ever be made to remove the fuzes, chang the settings, or work on the fuzes in any way.



Figure 64.—Fragmentation (Butterfly) Bomb M83, Side View, Open, Showing Location of Amidships Fuze

^{*}All fuzes preset by manufacturer for action upon impact—aerial burst feature not used by Navy.



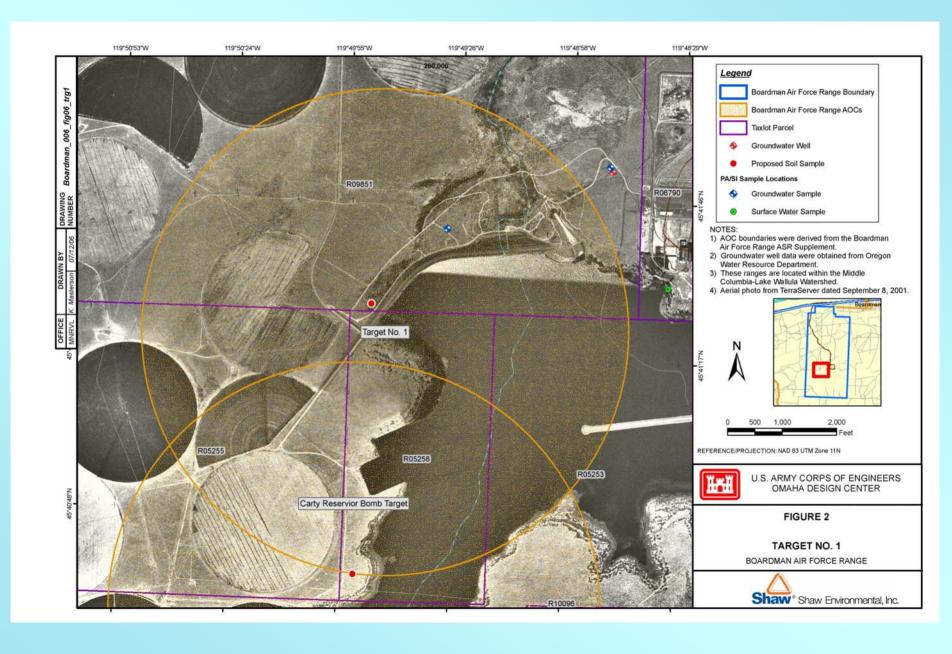
- Conceptual Site Model
 - Current & Future Land Use:
 - Grazing, farming, power production, natural area
 - Potential Contaminant Sources:
 - Practice Bombs
 - Incendiary bombs
 - Demolition explosives (C-4)
 - Fuzes
 - M83 butterfly bombs

- Conceptual Site Model (continued)
 - MEC Evaluation/Pathways:
 - Undetonated bombs (signal charge or HE),
 Incomplete ordnance destruction
 - Surface exposure
 - Subsurface exposure
 - MEC known on Targets 2, Carty Reservoir, INPR No. 1, Demo Areas
 - MEC survey needed at Target No. 1

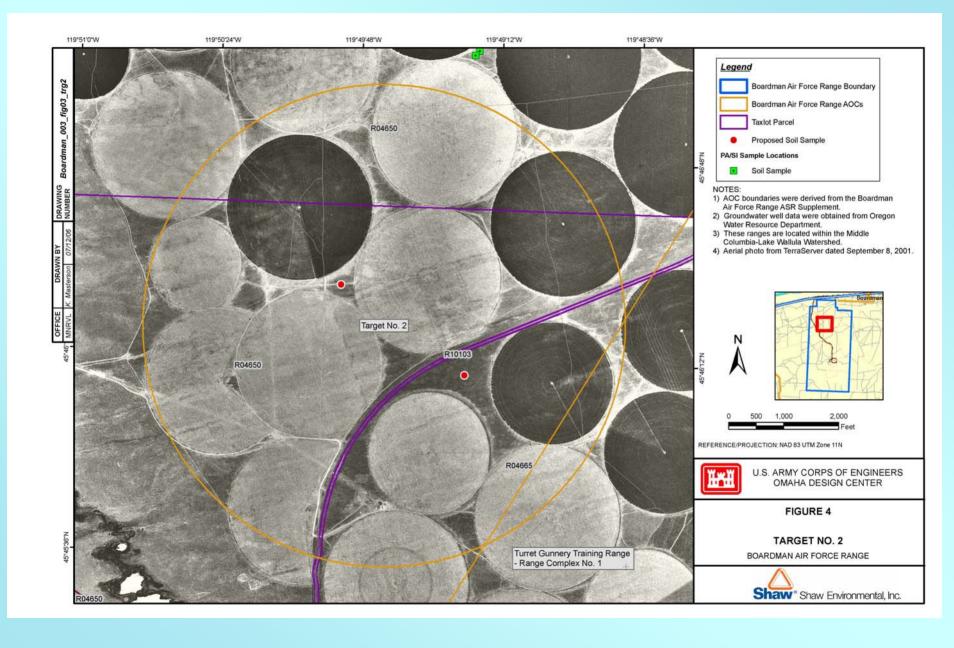
- Conceptual Site Model (continued)
 - MC Evaluation/Types:
 - Metals (Bomb debris)
 - Lead and steel (Al, Sb, Ba, Cd, Cr, Co, Cu, Fe, Pb, Mn, Mg, Mo, Hg, Ni, Ti, Zn)
 - Explosives
 - Black powder (potassium nitrate, sulfur, charcoal)
 - Nitrocellulose
 - Nitroglycerin
 - TNT, RDX, PETN
 - Tracers

- Conceptual Site Model (continued)
 - MC Pathways
 - Soil (potentially affected)
 - Surface Water (potentially affected)
 - Sixmile Canyon Creek
 - Carty Reservoir
 - Sediment (potentially affected)
 - Groundwater (potentially affected)
 - Air (potentially affected)

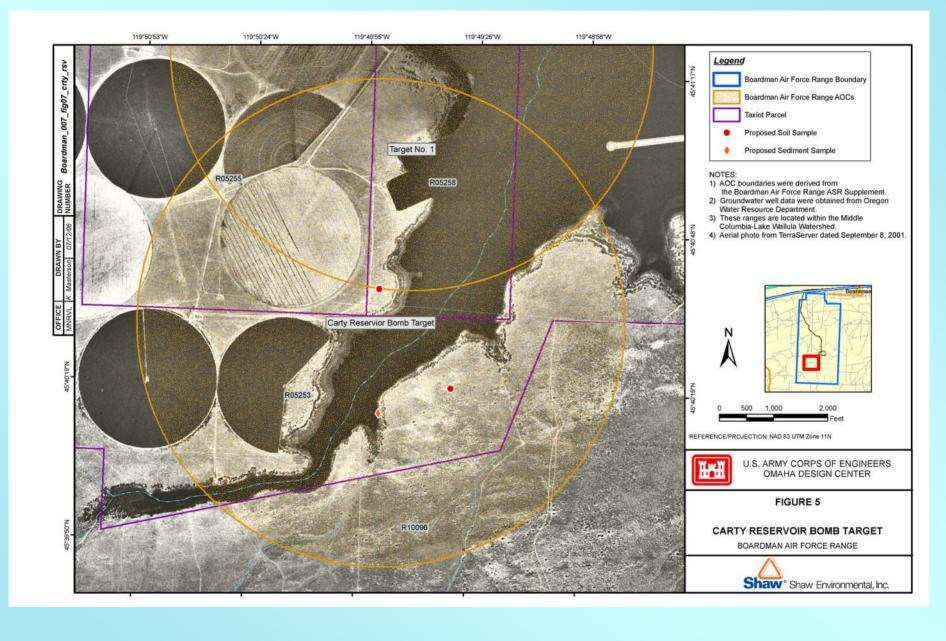
- Proposed Field Investigation
 - Target No. 1
 - Visual and magnetometer reconnaissance for MEC
 - One soil sample if munitions or munitions debris is located



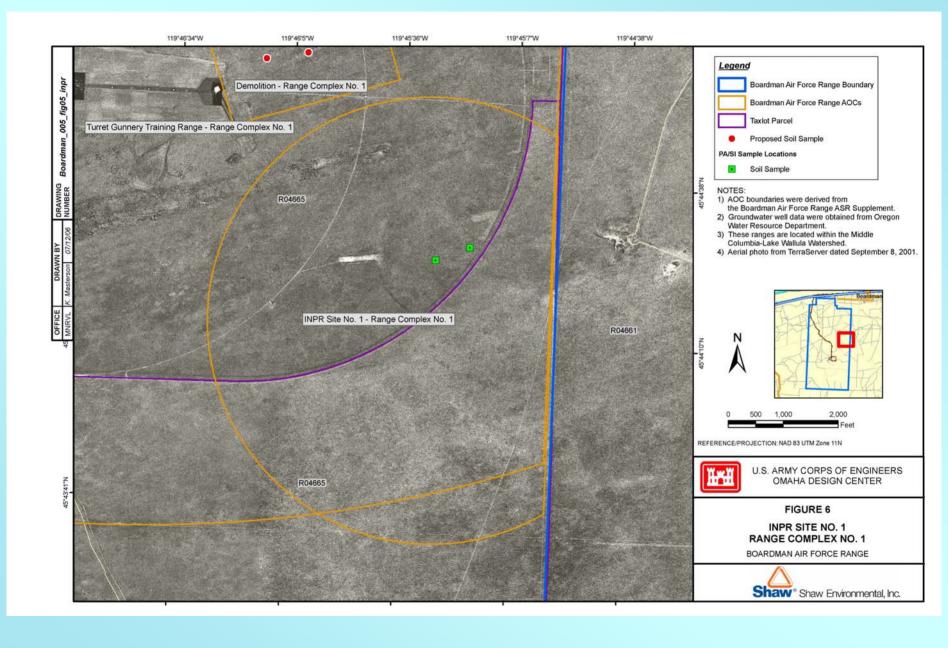
- Proposed Field Investigation
 - Target No. 2
 - No visual and magnetometer reconnaissance for MEC – already known to be present
 - Two soil samples analyzed for metals and explosives
 - Sediment and surface water sampled during PA/SI
 - Groundwater sampled FUDS wide in PA/SI

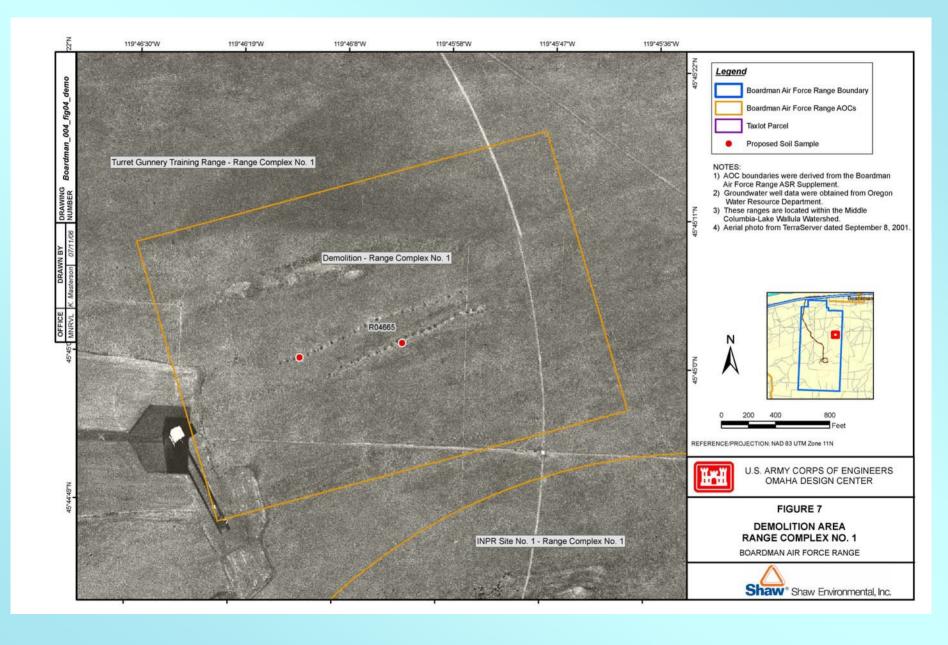


- Proposed Field Investigation
 - Carty Reservoir Bomb Target
 - No visual and magnetometer reconnaissance for MEC – already known to be present
 - Two soil samples analyzed for metals and explosives
 - One sediment sample metals

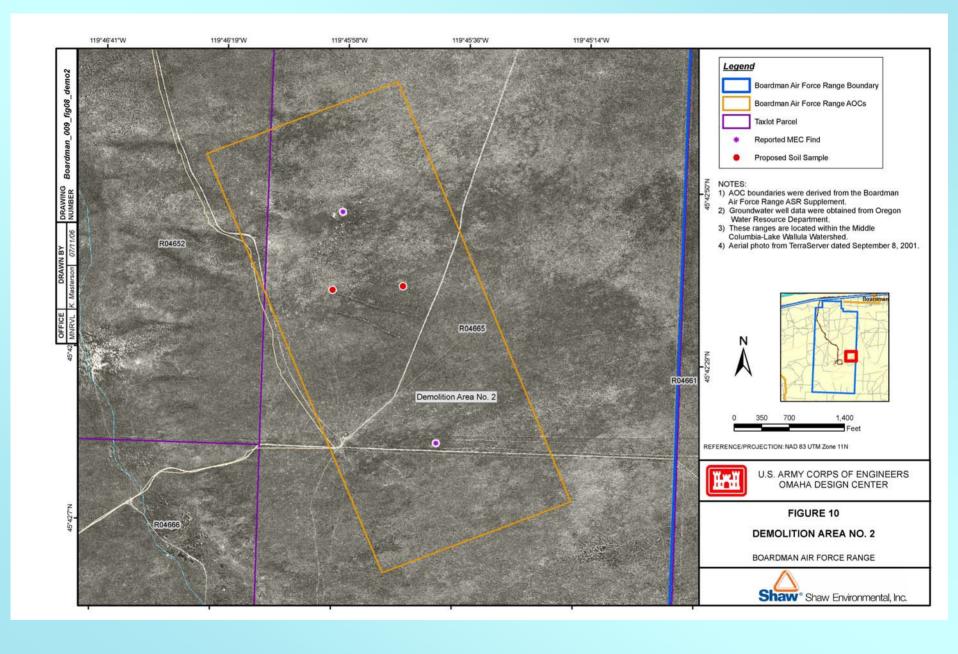


- Proposed Field Investigation
 - Range Complex No. 1
 - No visual and magnetometer reconnaissance for MEC – already known to be present
 - 2 soil samples collected from INPR Site No. 1 in PA/SI
 - Two soil samples to be collected from Demo Area
 analyzed for metals and explosives.
 - No sampling at Turret Gunnery Training Range





- Proposed Field Investigation
 - Demolition Area No. 2
 - No visual and magnetometer reconnaissance for MEC – already known to be present
 - No previous sampling
 - Two soil samples to be collected from Demo Area
 No 2 analyzed for metals and explosives.
 - No sediment, surface water, or groundwater sampling
 - Groundwater sampled FUDS wide in PA/SI



Central Oregon Gunnery Range

- Proposed Field Investigation (continued)
 - Background Sampling
 - 10 soil samples from outside of AOC but within Boardman Air Force Range boundary
 - Analyzed for metals only

Avoid Munitions/Munitions Debris:

- It is conceivable that some munitions on the ranges are still "LIVE"
 - Even old munitions if incorrectly handled can maim or kill!
 - Don't touch or move
 - Contact OSP or Local Law Enforcement if suspicious item is found
 - OSP 1-800-452-7888

Questions and Comments